

## AMENDMENT

### In the Specification

The paragraph on page 15, line 22 to page 16, line 20, has been amended as shown below:

"The approach that we will consider to the above inverse problem is based on the fact that  $G$  may be related to the optical properties of the medium. This dependence, which is known to be nonlinear, significantly complicates the inverse problem. Indeed, the Dyson equation for  $G$  can be written in operator form as

$$G = G_0 - G_0 V G, \quad (2)$$

where  $G_0$  is the Green's function for a homogeneous medium and  $V$  is the operator which describes the deviations of the optical properties of the medium from their background values. From the relation  $G = (1 + G_0 V)^{-1} G_0$ , it can be seen that  $G$  is a nonlinear ~~functional~~ function of  $V$ . It is possible to linearize the inverse problem under the assumption that the  $V$  is small, as is the case in many physical applications. The simplest approach is to use the first Born approximation which is given by

$$G = G_0 - G_0 V G_0. \quad (3)$$

In this case the main equation of DT can be formulated as

$$\Phi = G_0 V G_0, \quad (4)$$

where  $\Phi = G_0 - G$  is the experimentally measurable data function. Note that other methods of linearization can also be used, leading to an equation of the form (4) with a modified expression for  $\Phi$  (see section 2 below)."